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# Cryptomelane formation from nanocrystalline vernadite precursor.

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Vernadite is a nanocrystalline and turbostratic phyllomanganate which is ubiquitous in the environment. Its layers, built of MnO<sub>6</sub> octahedra connected through their edges, contain vacancies and (or) isomorphic substitutions, both creating a layer charge deficit that can exceed 1 valence unit per layer octahedron. In addition, vernadite has a high affinity for many trace metals (e.g., Co, Ni and Zn) and frequently contain heterovalent Mn cations which provides this mineral with the capacity to oxidize redox-sensitive trace elements (e.g., As, Se) and organic pollutants. As a result of these exceptional properties, vernadite controls the fate of many trace elements in soils and sediments.

In the environment, vernadite is often found associated with tectomanganates (“tunnel”-like structures) such as cryptomelane, of which it is thought to be the precursor. A sound description of the vernadite-to-cryptomelane transformation, at the atomic scale, is mandatory to be able to understand and thus model the fate of metals initially present in vernadite structure. To contribute to a better understanding of this transformation, we have synthesized vernadite samples having various Mn<sup>4+</sup>/Mn<sup>3+</sup> ratios (and thus various layer charge) and we have monitored their transformation, under conditions analogous to those prevailing in soils (dry state and ambient conditions, in the dark) over a time scale of ~10 years [1-2]. Initial samples were characterized using a combination of chemistry, thermogravimetric analyses and powder X-ray diffraction. Samples structural formula ranged between Na<sup>+</sup><sub>0.06</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>0.30</sub>Mn<sup>3+</sup><sub>0.19</sub>[Mn<sup>3+</sup><sub>0.12</sub>Mn<sup>4+</sup><sub>0.71</sub>Vac<sub>0.17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>] (where species under brackets form the layer – “Vac” stands for “layer vacancies”, and species on the left are in the interlayer space) and Na<sup>+</sup><sub>0.27</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>0.30</sub>Mn<sup>3+</sup><sub>0.10</sub>[Mn<sup>3+</sup><sub>0.10</sub>Mn<sup>4+</sup><sub>0.76</sub>Vac<sub>0.14</sub>O<sub>2</sub>]. Transformation was monitored using high-energy X-ray scattering (with both Bragg-rod and pair distribution function formalisms) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM and STEM). With time, layer Mn<sup>3+</sup> was found to migrate in the interlayer, probably to reduce strains induced by its Jahn-Teller distorted coordination sphere. When the abundance of interlayer Mn<sup>3+</sup> reached ~0.3 per layer octahedron, interlayer Mn<sup>3+</sup> from adjacent layers were found to share their hydration sphere and to form cryptomelane domains (Fig. 1).

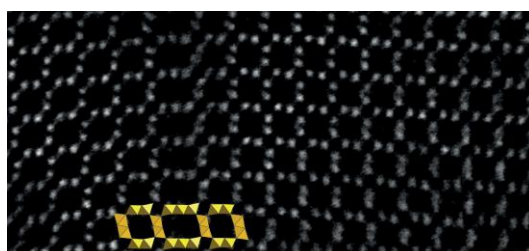


Figure 1. STEM observation of cryptomelane formed from vernadite precursor [2]. Bright spots are individual Mn atoms. Overlaid yellow octahedra at the bottom left of the image materialize MnO<sub>6</sub> octahedra.

This presentation will detail our recent contributions to the understanding of this transformation.

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## References:

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